bottle of wine if they are able to pay for it. Caldwell, a prisoner, and the Father of this most infamous Marshaless, is generally made judge, and imposes the fine in so with his views of the length of the prisoner's purse, and for the benefit of the bar. The prosecuting attorney is Wim. Gardner, Tracey's clerk, a licensed lawyer with a partner outside, into whose hands he give

If the prisoner refuses to pay, the boarders threaten him with ostracism, and Mr. Tracey keeps him locked in his cell till be does pay or is discharged. By frequent encouragement of these unseemly trials, in which he takes a prominent part, Mr. Tracey makes the boarders bar pay him well. At a low estimate, the net receipts o "closet" cannot average less than \$25 per diem; or

THE WARDEN'S LEGAL PRACTICES.

Jailer Tracey also receives an income from other sources. Many persons arrested for debt have no counselor of their own, and many who are arrested seem to feel it a disgrace, and endeavor to keep the knowledge of it from their friends; while others are strangers in the city, and have no friends. In such cases, if the oners have or can obtain money, Tracey's satellites strongly recommend them to approach him for advice He, of course, osientatiously sympathizes with their misfortune, informs them that he will introduce them to a lawyer who understands the law respecting such cases than any other, and who will soon get them dis-

prisoner generally asks the amount of money it will cost. Tracey, with well-assumed innocence, informs him that he does not know, but that the lawyer will inform him. If the prisoner consents to see this attorney,
Tracey visits a lawyer with whom he is in collusion, and tells him that he has a "bird to be plucked." Tracey informs his legal partner as to the financial resources of the client, so that he may know how much to charge him. After this lawyer has felt his new client's financial pulse, and has fully informed himself of the nature of ease, he labors earnestly to effect a cure. But h always takes good care of himself. His patients are always obliged to pay his bills, for he will not give the discharge to Tracey until his debt has been liquidated prisoner. If the latter, says he is unable to pay the charges when the discharge has been obtained, Tracey comes to the lawyer's rescue, and informs the prisoner that the dis charge is in his possession, and that the amount due must be paid or the prisoner cannot leave the jail. Tracey says it is not his fault-he is as innocent as a lamb and tirely disinterested, but the law-convenient plea! will not permit him to release a prisoner until the discharge is in his possession. Of course the lawyer will not give up the discharge papers until he has received the balance due him. The "shyster" always secures a certain amount of money before he undertakes a case. Men have been known to remain in jail two or three weeks after they have been discharged by the courts i consequence of inability to procure this balance. Every method is brought into requisition by prisoners to liqui-date this extortion. If married, their wives must sacritheir jewelry, borrow of their friends, and, where very poor, even pawn the clothes from their backs; in fact, they must resort to the most extreme measures to satisfy Tracey's lawyer and get their husbands out of Tracey's deu. If the discharged, but not released pris-oner has a watch, ring, or any other personal property of sufficient value to cover the lawyer's demand, this is deposited with Tracey for 24 hours as security, or is taken in payment of his claim. Tracey's share of this partner ship is worth at least \$5,000 a year.

PAWNBROKER AND "PROFESSIONAL STRAW BAIL." Tracey, too, runs a pawn-shop in the jail; and, although he has no sign up, he is always ready to loan money on, or buy watches, diamonds, and jewelry of all kinds His three years' experience in this business of accommo dating the prisoners with money to enable them to pay for board, cigars, or liquor, or to pay attorneys their fees, has made him as great an adept in that line of business as any of the loan brokers on the Bowery.

It often occurs that prisoners desire to obtain bonds

men to put in ball for them at the Sheriff's office in order to procure their release while the suit against them is pending. Tracey, who allows nothing that is worth lutching to slip through his fingers, is always ready and able to furnish any amount of ball for a consideration. He has "professional bondsmen" at his beek and call. The usual price charged is ten per cent on the amo ball demanded; but Tracey will not take a case that wil not pay at least \$100, \$50 for himself and \$50 for the two en. Sometimes, when the bail is very heavy \$20,000 or more, he charges according to the risk, as te per cent on such amounts is generally more than the prisoner can pay. If the risk is great, and the prisoner able to raise the ten per cent, even should it amount to thousands of dollars, Tracey takes the risk, and if any trouble occurs afterward, he is generally able to settle i by paying out a small part of the large sum he has received, either to the plaintiff or his attorney. He has been known to make \$2,000 in one week by obtaining bail. The net profit he derives from this business cannot be

less than \$10,000 per annum.

Judging from the facts and figures given above, Mr. Tracey's gross income as Warden of Ludlow-st. Jall can-not be less than \$70,000 a year. His expenses for keepers clerks, night watchmen, and feeding the prisoners can not well exceed \$10,000 a year. Theremust then be \$60,000 to divide between himself and Controller Connolly. He boasts that one term of his office (three years) is worth \$100,000 to him, and that he "don't care for the Sheriff" because he has "Dick Connolly as his backer." As yet tion on his bills ag the county, as Controller Councily gives orders to have them paid promptly. Whether be has made any charges against the County over and ab eve the amount actually against the County over and above the amount actually due to him, is only known o himself and the gentleman whose facile fingers pull the strings of the City and County purse. Mr. Tracey, illiterate, uncouth, and brutal as he is, is a member in good standing in the various Democratic clubs of the 21st Ward, in which he formerly kept a corner lienor store. His name frequently appears in reports pul lished in low and vile newspapers of balls or receptions given to well-known Democratic politicians. He has pur chased a large amount of real-estate since he has been Warden of Ludlow-st. Jail, and likes to boast of his wealth to members of the clubs to which he belongs.

A MERCHANT'S INDIGNATION WITH THE LAW. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I have been a constant reader of your valuable paper for more than 20 years, and often see articles in it of incalculable benefit; but in no case, in my opinion, have you undertaken anything that will demore good than your exposé of Ludiow-st. Jail. Venti whole thing; it will surprise the public. Get at the law, or what is called the Stilwell Act, which deprives a man of his liberty for debt. It strikes at one of the fundamental principles of our Government. Many a man is ruined by the caprice or spite of his credito because he does not pay as soon as he promised, either from misfortune or otherwise. As the law now stands, man is arrested under pretense of fraud, the credito generally stretching his conscience, and is made an article of trade. As soon as he is in the hands of and if it is found that he has any money or friends, they the deputy, jailer, and shyster lawyer, put their head together to see how much can be wrung from him.

A man is often kept there for months who has neithe money or friends to go his bail, when, if his case is ever tried, no fraud is proved, he can get no redress. The socalled law is defective, and a thorough exposé alone will bring a remedy. I have been such a victim, and one of Warden Tracey's unwilling guests. I have carefully read all the communications in your paper, and can corrobo-rate every word. Go on and let one important question be agitated, whether a so-called merchant can sell goods and calculate upon Ludlow-st. jail to collect his money. HENRY HOPPS, No. 121 West Forty-ninth-st.

MERCHANTS DRIVEN TO INSANITY BY TRACEY'S PERSECUTIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: You are making the blackmailers and spongers of the Sheriff's office quake in their boots, and, in exposing Ludlow-st. Jail, are carrying joy to the hearts of poor prisoners, and giving courage to those who have been fortunate enough to get out of the clutches of the Sheriff's office, as now infamously con-

Many an honorable merchant has been ruled in for tune and health in this place, and his spirit has been so completely broken that he has not had the courage denounce his persecutors after his release. I myself have heard of two who are now inmates of a lunatic asy lum, carried there by the persecutions of the Ludiow-st. PERSECUTED.

WORK FOR THE WILLING.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: A correspondent of Aug. 26-"H. E."-Sig.: A correspondent of advance and advance of their work, and not to set their hopes so far in advance of their purses. Now if, after Plainfield is supplied with all the "belp" it requires, the many thousands left out in the cold would look just a listle further west, but still "this would look just a little further west, but atill "this wide of the Mississippi," they will find all they can do at and mechanics of all kinds are very scarce in this part of our State; and they can take their wives and daughters along with them, for "woman help," as they put it out there, is very hard to procure for either love or money. Mayville, N. T., Aug. 81, 1871.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE SHORT HOUR MOVEMENT-HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE WORKINGMEN-SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

[PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.] LONDON, Aug. 19 .- The short time movement ought to make way here, seeing that the House of Lords has struck for shorter hours—refusing to pass the Ballot bill, as it would detain them too long from the grouse moors. We have in Newcastle-upon-Tyne 10,000 engineer on strike, in favor of nine hours daily work. The Hous of Lords on the average does not work more than six hours. The Newcastle engineers ought to pass a resolu-tion thanking their Lordships for illustrious testimony in favor of the same principle, and claiming them as a sort t-door partisans. At this time the Commons are vio tims of overtime. The usual rule is that opposed motion do not come on after 12 o'clock at night. Now Mr. Gladstone announces that no opposed business shall be brought forward "after 2 o'clock" in the morning; and the late sittings to 3 o'clock have extended to 4 o'clock; so that there is scarcely time to sleep between one sitting of the house and another. Mr. Gladstone, for months past, can never have had time to say a word to any human being unconnected with Parliamentary business. All his waking hours must be given to bills; and if any one should puncture the Premier there would trickle out of the wound an act of Parliament. If a deputation of Newcastle engineers were to wait upon the House of Commons they would find honorable members—those of them who happen to be awake—quite prepared to join

any short time movement. A new feature has been introduced in the House of Commons which gives incurable offense to all who are concerned with the feature, or rather under it, namely, the exclusion from the lobbies of the House of all work-ingmen who used to be admitted to see and confer, or consult with members. The working class could not, as a class, be singled out for exclusion—so every one not a member is handed over to the police, to whom such persons give their card at one end of a corridor, and the police take in the card, and if ever the member gets it— which he may do hours after, or not at all—his visitor has to remain waiting or go away in despair. This was the first act of a Reformed Parliament elected by Universal Suffrage. A member of Parliament has thus declared himself a sacred kind of animal upon whom no workman may look after he passes Charing Cross on his way to the House. The other night two well-known leaders of the working class attended at the House, accompanied by Mr. E. Marsden Latham, the President of the Labor Representation League. Though their business was with Mr. Glyn they were seized by the shoulders in his absence and thrust outside. Their friend, the President refused to go to the House again on Mr. Glyn's request, and declined to meet him at Mr. Gladstone's, where a meeting was offered him. And there are workingmen making a commotion about £6,000 being voted to the Princess Louise, or a £15,000 annuity to Prince Arthur, and are silent upon this outrage put upon their own order at the House of Commons. When Percival, a Prime Minister, was assassinated in the lobby of the House, the workingmen were not refused an entrance, which right of entrance has continued through all Tory Parliaments. until the present Government came into power. The end of this is not yet. Mr. Speaker makes the orders for exclusion of visitors from the lobbies, but without the connivance of members this could not be done. It would e right to vote against the best member of the House at the next election who does not engage to protest against this unprecedented "insolence of office."

Government has got itself into real difficulty with its

raid on the Phonix Park meeting in Dublin. Mr. Jacob Bright has made an indignant and telling speech against them, saying that neither Lord Spencer nor the Marquis of Hartington would be where they are had it not been for the "accident of birth," and contrasted how the Government welcomed 10,000 persons in the Park-if they came to appliand the Royal visitors—and beat down with bludgeons members of a political meeting, and sent a hundred of them, maimed and wounded, into the hospitals. Mr. Dowse, the Irish Solicitor-General, replied bitterly that "had the Marquis of Hartington been born plain Jacob Bright, he would have won the race against Jacob Bright," which nobody believes. Mr. Gladstone, in his anxiety and need to defend his Irish Government, made a reactionary speech against the right of public impossible distinction that meetings for discussion were legal-meetings for demonstra tion (of the members convinced by discussion) were not. We must have the right of public meeting put into an act of Parliament. It was shabby policy of Mr. Smyth, M. P., and the Fenian sympathizers, to go and hold s meeting to denounce "alien Princes" under the windows where the Royal party were lodging, so as to turn their visit into an annoyance. This was unbecoming a hospitable people. But since they choose to do it, it would n far better for the Princes to have taken the thing as one of the "Irish ways," and listen ches from their windows. The question of the right speeches from their windows. The question of the right of the Government to surpress the meeting was far from clear, and Lord Spencer would have shown tact and taste have made a policy known for the future—if meetings in the Park were to be prevented. The "stuck up" notions of young Peers in office cost us more bloods and confusion than the whole House of Lords are worth. There is no reason to suppose that the Government means ill to the Irish people. In London Mr. Gladstone would never have permitted the attack of Lord Spencer, which he has now to defend. In other reernment go further to consult and promote the improvement of the people than any Government we ever had. One of the social features of the week is the publication of a second volume "Respecting the Condition of the Industrial Classes Abroad." A suggestion was made to the late Lord Clarendon that Her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation abroad might send home re-ports of the condition of the artisan and prospects of emigrants who should venture out into the countries where our Embassies were stationed. One volume was published before Lord Clarendon's death, and he asked the suggester of these reports what, if any, improvement might be introduced into them. The answer given was that in three respects at least additional particulars might be furnished; for instance: The prospects and conditions of health for those coming out there from Great Britain: the nature of the quarters where artisans would have to live; the purchasing power of money in such places, as compared with the expenditure of the same amount at home. For instance, if an artisan earning £2 a week in England would be tempted by an offer of £6 abroad; and if, owing to the high rent and general dearness of provisions and clothing in the country to which he went, all his £6 should be consumed in living as well as he lived in England, he would gain nothing in money by his change. In this new book of Industrial Reports, tables are given showing the comparative pur-chasing power of wages earned in different countries abroad. Nearly 100 countries and districts are reported from, and the interest of the facts communicated is very great. This series has been named "Blue Books for the People," and they well answer to the title. The same kind of information was never collected before. No Gov-ernment has supplied such information. Had Trades Unions and Emigrant Associations combined to collect these sort of facts, it would have been discerned to be a

cess to official facts; they have no end to serve which may warp their judgment or discolor their facts, and they detail them, in most instances, with a pleasant skill of narrative, as well as with discernment of relevancy of information. We have lost Charles Buxton, one of the Members for the County of Surrey. We have few County Members of his quality. The Buxton family have won an honorable name for their great services to negro emancipation, and when Gov. Eyre, some time ago, massacred the blacks of Jamaica, Charles Buxton took a distinguished part in the endeavors made by Mr. J. Stuart Mill and Mr. P. S. Tayor, M. P., to bring him to gjustice. Mr. Buxton, some time ago, published a valuable book on "Ideas of Policy." He set forth the reasons urged by parties on both sides of great questions for and against it. A high con ception of public duty and a passion for intellectception of phone duty and a passion for intellect-ual justice were characteristics of the deceased M. P. He has died prematurely of atrophy of the heart. The father-in-law of the Princess Louise is just now the subject of some curious and flerce criticism in Scotland. subject of some curious and fierce criticism in Scotland. The Duke of Argyll prevents any place being open on the Island of Tyree ifor the sale of wine or spirits; and when any steamer arrives with passengers, the natives surround it in boats, like the savages did Capt. Cook's vessel, begging to buy a supply of whisky. His Grace pursues and enforces a Maine-law rule with nearly equal strictness upon Kilcreggan, Cove, and Rosenseth, other isles owned by him. At Kilcreggan he does permit a grocer to retail spirituous refreshments, who, however, must not allow them to be grank upon his premises; so that ladies and gentlemen neaking the confinement refresh ladies and gentlemen needing the compensat refreshments have to stand in the street to partake of them and, as there is no hotel in Kilcreggan'or Cove, condition

of ordinary comfort and decency do not exist or are not permitted to visitors to these islands. At the same time

most relevant use of their funds, and a good example of

their sagacity. It would, however, have cost them years of labor to execute such an inve tigation. They must have employed many agents, and curred thousands of pounds of outlay before they could have accomplished the work detailed in this new volume. Besides, these

writers are all gentlemen of cultivation; they have long resided in the places of which they write; they have ac-

it is remarked that at Inversey, where His Grace has a castle, several hotels are allowed, otherwise visitors to the Dure at the castle would be grossly inconvenienced and His Grace would be compelled to provide for them at the castle. This tenderness to personal convenience and religious to the public need, occasion severity of and releastlessness to the public need, occasion secomment. There was hope of better things at Ro where the Marquis of Lorne and his wife are about to reside for a time. A gentleman, to remedy the actelless state of the place, commenced to build one. He found that one license could be procured, and one only; but the Duke adroitly stepped in and applied for it from the Licensing Bench, and obtained it, and will be his own landlord, and the amateur hotel-builder will have his house upon his hands. Parliament meets again to-day, Saturday. Baturday meetings are becoming general. Mem-bers growl and debate. The Premier spares no pains nor toil to advance public business.

AUSTRIAN POLICY TOWARD GALICIA.

AUSTRIAN POLICY TOWARD GALICIA.

From The Pall Mall Gametts of Aug. 17.

Loud complaints are heard from Galicia with regard to the policy there pursued by Austria in her desire of conciliating her motley nationalities. The University of Lemberg has been totally handed over to "Polonization," and in consequence of this worse than childish proceeding some of the most eminent German childish proceeding some of the most eminent German childish proceeding some of the most eminent German entitled by the point of doing so—to the obvious detriment of that aelf-name nationality, and to the as obvious gain of "Germanism" elsewhere. And thus instead of the University having to be gradually Polonized, according to the Governmental decree, within the space of three years, it is so already, if by Polonization is meant the uproofing of all German holders of chairs. The only awkward consequence of this precipitate flight of these objected to "foreign elements" is the absence of those who are to replace them. The Galician Ministry of Education have looked far and near for the requisite Polish University teachers; but, however low the standard put forth, there are none to be found. A few "docents" of tender years and fresh from school were all they could lay hands upon to fill the places of men of European eminence. But the utter incapability of these youths being too fissrant even for a National Ministry, their embarrassment is most pressing and most absurd. There is a homely proverb about cutting off one's nose which these Polish regenerators of their race and nation might better lay to heart while it is yet time. The German Austrians will certainly not lose by the destruction of the Lemberg University, and we should think that even Germans did not cease to employ French cooks and dancing-masters during the war. However, if German science, as such, is to be superseded en bloc as anti-national, we shall be very glad to hear of that Polish science which hitherto has kept the secret of her existence remarkably well. THE AMERICAN DEPUTATION TO THE CZAR.

THE AMERICAN DEPUTATION TO THE CZAR. Prince Gortschakoff has published in the Russian official Government Messenger for the 11th ult.1 a report addressed by him to the Emperor on his conference with the Protestant delegates who had come from England, America, and other countries, to solicit redress for the grievances of the Germans in the Baltle provinces. Many members of the deputation, he said, made very long speeches, and, although he considered it his duty, as a matter of politeness, to listen to them patiently, he "will not venture to expose His Majesty to a similar fatigue." The speakers declared that their visit had no political character, and begged the Prince to obtain for them an interview with the Emperor, in order to present him with three addresses: one from the American Protestants; one, drawn up in London, from the Protestants of Europe; and the third "from some Quakers." The Prince observed, in reply, that the Emperor, like his predecessors, had always adhered to the principles of religious toleration and liberty of conscience; the confidence in His Majesty unanimously expressed by the members of the deputation was therefore a sufficient guaranty of his sentiments, and it was impossible for him to offer them any other guaranty. He added, in regard to the suggestions made by some of the speakers for an alteration in certain of the Imperial laws, that Russia could not permit any foreign interference in such matters. He added, in regard to the suggestions made by the speakers for an alteration in certain of the Imperial laws, that Russis could not permit any foreign interference in such matters. "However important the declaration that no political object is aimed at may be—and I am ready to believe in the entire sincerity of this declaration—the mere fact of a deputation composed of the representatives of various nations having come to His Majesty with such loudly professed objects would have the appearance of an intervention in our internal safairs; and we cannot permit even the shadow of such an intervention from any quarter whatever." This declaration, proceeds the Prince, "was received with profound regret, which, however, was expressed in respectful and we cannot permit even the anadaw of such an intervention from any quarter whatever." This declaration, proceeds the Prince, "was received with profound regret, which, however, was expressed in respectful terms." He then declared his readiness to present the American address to the Emperor, upon which the delegate from Geneva asked that the London address might be presented also. This, however, the Prince "most positively" declined to do, on the ground that the assertious contained in the London address about the Church in Esthonia and Livonia rested on "either falso or incomplete information," which appeared to him "derived from partial sources, whose trustworthiness must inspire doubt." He then suggested that it would be better not to present the Emperor with any address at all, and this suggestion was accepted by the deputation, who, however, asked for a statement in writing of the intentions of the Government on the subject. But Prince Gortschakoff was not to be caught. He was averse, he said, to "all unnecessary written declarations," and he considered it sufficient to have stated the convictions and principles of His Majesty. The meeting then separated; and the Prince boserves, in conclusion, that he did not peresive in the delegates "any signs of irritation, though the consciousness of failure was evident." Notwithstanding this, two English and two American members of the deputation, when he met on the following day, "fervently expressed their recognition of the way in which they had been received, and esid that they had just telegraphed to The Times an account of their impressions, and of the confidence with which they had been inspired in the lofty qualities of His Imperial Majesty."

CHOLERA

PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC IN RUSSIA.

From the beginning of January until the end of February, the cholora continued its attacks, although not with any great degree of intensity, except at 8t. Petersburg. On February 28, it reappeared at Moscow, where only a few slight cases occurred at first. Early in March, the cholera made rapid progress at 8t. Petersburg, where it assumed the epidemic form, but towards the end of April and the beginning of May, it began to diminish in severity. At the end of May and the commencement of June, when the warm weather approached, the disease became more virulent. In the middle of June the epidemic broke out in other parts of the Empire, chiefly in the Governments of Wilna, Riagan, Tamber 1900. PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC IN RUSSIA. commencement of June, when the warm weather approached, the discase became more virulent. In the middle of June the epidemic broke out in other parts of the Empire, chiefly in the Governments of Wilns, Riazan, Tambov, Pskov, Olonetz, and Novgorod. Later, becoming more sovero at Moscow, it made its appearance in some of the central Governments, and became more virulent in the Governments of Tambov, Jaroslav, Vladimir, and Wilna. Still later the choicra broke broke out with more or less intensity in the Governments of Nijni-Novgorod, Livonia, Vologda, Kostroma, Kasan, Tver, Tula, Smolensk, Mohllev, and Baratov, and in the Governments on the Vistula, especially in that of Souwalki. In the other Governments of the Empire the number of cases has hitherto been but small. The Minister of the Interior immediately upon learning the progress which the epidemic was making, in addition to the precautionary measures recommended by the medical faculty, requested that funds might be placed at his disposal to enable the provincial authorities to provide for the medical care of the people within their districts. A sum of \$8,000 was granted for that purpose, such physicians, surgeous, and medical students have been sent to the Governments of Tambov, Jaroslav, Novgorod, Vladimir, and Olonets to assist in the treatment of cholera patients. At the same time Dr. Tarnovsky was specially dispatched by the Minister of the Interior to examine those districts with a view of devising measures to arrest the progress of the epidemic. Some cases of cholera having occurred among the prisoners who were removed from Nijui to Perm. a physician was specially sent to visit and to accompany them to Perm, in order to insure them medical attendance while on their road, and generally to adopt measures to prevent the extension of the disease among them. At present, with the exception of Moscow and some districts of the Government of Vladimir, the epidemic has already considerably diminished in intensity, but, in anticipation of its probable revival, es STATISTICS OF THE DISEASE IN THE RUSSIAN

CAPITALS.

From the Journal de St. Petersburg.

The following are statistics of the cholera at St. Petersburg, from its appearance in the city, Aug. 27, 1870, to Aug. 10, 1871: To, to Aug. 10, 1871: Men. Women.

Cases. 2, 502 2, 347

Recovaries. 2, 502 1, 267

Deaths. 3,011 256

The St. Petersburg medical return for Aug. 8 was as | Men. Women. Total. | New Cases | 162 | 164 | 162 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 1

In Moscow 4,130 persons had been attacked by cholera since it appeared in that city to Aug. 8, and of that num-ber 1,200 died. PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE DISEASE IN EN-

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE DISEASE IN ENGLAND.

From The London Times, Aug. 16.

Mr. J. Netten Hadeliffe, of the Medical Department of the Privy Council, has new completed his four among the north-eastern ports of England, and, from the Humber to Berwick, has placed them all in a state of defense against the importation of cholers. He has also been in communication with the shore authorities of the several towns in the district, and has ascertished that there is in all of them, as far as structural deficiences will permit, a condition of preparedness against any possible outbreak. Mr. Radeliffe's visit has han everywhere cordially welcomed, his council someth, and his recommendations either carried into act or carefully noted against future amergencies. He mai almost immediately proceed to the south-eastern ports on a similar mission; for, now that the disease has reached Königaberg, its frequent arrival on our abores can hardly be long delayed, and it is perhaps most filely to be brought to the ports most used as places for the landing of passengers from the Continent. The port of London and the month of the Thames generally have been committed to the especial charge of Dr. Buchanas, whose well-known seal and experience will leave nothing undone to unite local authorities into combined action, and to carry out whatever precautions the short time will allow, and the result of past negligence may still permit to be enforced.

SUICIDE OF A DRUG CLERK.

Charles Roff, a German, age 25, committed suicide by swallowing 15 grains of morphine, yesterday afternoon, in his sleeping-room in the rear of the drug store of spangenberg a Boettsher, at No. set Third-ave., where he was embloyed as wheth. Immediately after taking the poison he sent word to a brother that he was called the brother speedily arrived and summoned two physicians, but the poison resulted fatally before they reached the house. No cause except temporary insanity can be assigned for the suicide. MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

THE NEW CAMP-GROUND AND THE OLD-A SUM-MER CITY-GREAT SUCCESS OF THIS YEAR'S MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Aug. 28 .- Until four or

five years ago the old Camp-Meeting Association here was without a rival, and did not dream of one in the future. They allowed their few acres to become crowded with cottages and family tents. They refused to add any of the woods and open spaces to their possessions. They chaffered with those who made them reasonable offers, and let two Boston gentlemen carry off the prize. They awoke one fine morning, and found all to the cast of their grounds in the hands of business aliens. They were in-dignant at the intrusion, rejected an offer to sell the acerected a high picket fence between their grounds and the invaders, and shut themselves securely in. The Bluff men-the new purchasers—went on developing their property, clearing up their woods, paving their street, laying asphalt upon their walks, erecting stores and hotels, building pretty cottages, which excel these in the old grounds in the variety of their style, until they have nearly 300 such buildings scattered over their grounds, and have just finished an octagenal chapel of odd and attractive design. These gentlemen are thus the owners of a city of less than 20 acres, with hotels, restaurants, stores, houses, and a church. The court-house and jail have not yet appeared, the prohibitory

law preventing that necessity.

The school-house is also absent. In all this population of several thousand, there is found no place for this domestic institution detected of children. Here is a perpetual Saturday afternoon. The rival school-book publishers find no chance here to fight their battles. The terrible marking system, that child's lash and chain, is gone. If he looks off his book, no monitor cries out "Check!" He is in freedom from the bell-rope and the tinkling bell.

side, was still at liberty on its western and northern fronts. It was half a mile to the western landing, and only a few rods to the eastern. The latter soon conquered the former, and the boats regularly made the eastern wharf. The old Association had learned wisdom by experience, and saw and captured 200 acres in the othe prections. The new lands he higher, rolling up to the hight of from 30 to 40 feet above the old grounds, upon bluffs commanding a magnificent view of the Falmouth and the Cape Cod shore, Vinayard Haven, and the entrance of Buzzard's Bay. Its lots are beautifully laid out in curves and parks, and are rapidly solling and filling up with comely dwellings. Perched on the edge of its woods or straying along the sides of the bluff, the tasteful homes of a month are already rising. Prof. Sprague, late of Cor nell University, is perched on this hight overlooking the ocean. Prof. Ellinwood is close behind him. Lots sell for from \$500 to \$1,000 on these breezy outlands, and on man holds his choice position of 70 by 100 at the modest price of \$2,500. Gov. Sprague occupies a fine cottage on the central grounds. Mr. Clarke has the pretticat of pagodas in the prettiest of spots, overlooking the large, green, ancient woods, older than the Indians or Columbus. Hartford has a park named by her residents, and Brooklyn and New-York shine in these shaded roud

ways with their choicest street nomenclature.

The results of this novel experiment are still but direly visible. This tongue of land from East Chop Light to Edgartown, seven miles along the ocean, will yet be lined with the Summer nests of human swallows. A macad-

this morning, and was one of more than ordinary inter est and success. These great religious mass meetings, where tens of thousands of persons are associated in religious worehip in the grove, furnishing opportunity for moving and influencing large masses of men, are perhaps unsurpassed by any other means proposing similar end. The inspiration of an assembly of thousands animates the speakers and creates enthusiasm in the minds of the worshipers. The old time Methodist enthusiasm and religious fervor is still evinced, though the surroundings of the meeting on Martha's Vineyard have so marvelously changed. The grounds no longer present the familiar appearance of the ordinary camp meeting the tents have been succeeded by cottages of design and finish; the week of camp meeting has devel oped into a three months' residence by the seaside in city of thousands—all visitors, no permanent residenters—and demanding much of the paraphernalia of munici-

many more are proposed, many of which are contracted for. The more important and striking improvements on the ground this year are found on the Bluffs. A broad ralk, 15 feet wide, extends for over half a mile along the shore, overlooking the sea, broken by two large and very beautiful pavilions, capable of seating 200 persons each Broad aephaltic pavements stretch away from the boat landing in all directions. A church recently erected upon "Oak Bluffs" is of frame, of octagonal form, 80 feet in diameter, with a conical roof, the outer appear ance of which very much reminds one of a pagoda. It is 72 feet to the point of the roof. The entrances to the auditorium, four in number, are surmounted by porches of pleasing design. A fifth entrance behind the pulpit admits to the galleries, which extend entirely around the church. The interior is beautifully, though not elaborately ornamented, and, being well lighted, the delicate tints of the walls give it a obserful appearance. It will seat about 800 persons. It cost about \$16,000, was built under the direction of the Association, is under the control of no particular sect, and clergymen of different d tions will occupy its pulpit during the season. It was formally dedicated by Dr. S. F. Tiffany (Methodist) of Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 20, other clergymen as-

sisting.

This is the 36th annual meeting that has been held upon this ground, and was presided over by the Rev. Samuel C. Brown, D. D., Presiding Elder of Fall River District. At the opening service soe people assembled under the canvas canopy extending in front of the stand. This tabernacle will seat 4,000 persons, and was frequently crowded, while hundreds more gathered under the trees, and it is calculated that at several of the evening services there were fully 6,000 porsons listening to the words of the preacher occupying the stand. The Rev. Drs. Brown and Upham spoke with appropriate and earnest words at the opening service on Monday evening. Preaching services followed three times a day, with early prayer-meetings at 6 and 8 a. m.—6 and 9 p. m., in the several society tents, with "praise-meetings," children's meetings, mothers' meetings, and many other preaching or locial services, where good things were said by good men. There were present 150 ministers from many denominations and from all parts of the country. It may be well to mention the names of Alfred and John Cookman, C. F. Tiffany, B. F. Pierce Upham, Whedon, Sawyer, Woodruff, Payne, Scarl, Bates Crafts, Livesy, Sheffield, Wright, Willett, True, and Hall who were particularly active and efficient. In spiritual power and results, the meeting was fully equal to any ever held on the ground.

The Hutchinsons added very much to many of the services by their songs. A Young Men's Christian Association was formed as a permanent institution for Martha's Vineyard, with the Rev. W. F. Crafts of Stoneham, Mass., as President. It is proposed to erect a building next year before the season sets in, wherein shall be a reading-room, provided with all the leading religious papers of all denominations, a library and room for conversation a part of the building to be arranged also for religious services, and a part furnished with beds for the accom-modation of visitors during the Summer, Much money has already been contributed for the Society, which held its first session during the regular camp-meeting, and was addressed by the Bev. B. K. Pierce, D. D., of New-York; the Rev. C. H. Payne, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Prof. Homer B. Sprague of Brooklyn.

At the annual meeting of the Camp Association the Rev. M. J. Talbot was elected President for the ensuing year, the Rev. L. B. Rates Vice-President, — Westgate

haps 1,000 families have found a residence of from two weeks to three months amid these charming scenes dov. Claffin of Massechusetts and Sonstor Sprague of Rhode Island each have cottages here of remarkable beauty. In the society gathered here during the present scesson there are members of families high in walks of honor and usefulness in New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, and people from Ohlo, Maryland, and Indiana, and nearly every city and town of New-England.

GLEN COVE (L. I.) CAMP-MEETING. The Methodist Camp meeting at Glen Cove began on Tuesday, and will continue until next Thursday. The camp is in a beautiful grove of bak and village, and is admirably adapted for the purpose, being centrally situated, and easy of access by railroad or water. Space has been cleared in the center of the grove and seats for 1,500 people have been arranged, facing a wooden restrum used by the preachers as a pulpit. A number of tents are fitted up for the special use of the clergy. The attendance so far has been small compared with the Jamesport and Merrick meetings. Pressing Elder Pease, of the Long Island District, has charge of the meeting, and services at the grand stand are held regularly. Dr. and Mrs. Palmer of New-York are expected to officiate on Sunday. Booths are not allowed on the round, and all traffic, except in necessary supplies o round, such control of the control o

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE SHEFFIELD INDE-

The Association having been inclosed on its Atlantic

amized road is talked of for the whole length, besides plank walk and a horse railroad. There will be 10,000 owners and permanent residents for the houses along this shore within a very few years. The camp-ground will be lost in the August town. Chapels for all denomina-tions will dot its surface, and all the bustle of a large town prevail. It is an institution unknown elsewhere. Nothing unclean enters these precincts. The air is full of purity, moral and physical. Children control the place and infect all their elders with purity like their own.
Whether their influence can continue under the new circumstances described is a problem yet unsolved. Whoever seeks safe bathing, soft breezes, rest withou weariness, and refreshment for a month that will last the rest of the year, let him take his family and come to this happy isle. He will come again and again, each time with renewed delight.
The camp meeting annually held on this island closed

pal government. From 800 to 1,000 cottages are already erected, and as

year, the Rev. L. B. Bates Vice-Precident, — Westgate Secretary, — Peace Treasurer. The Rev. S. C. Brown, Whedon Gavitt, Lawton Tripp and — Kendrok were elected Directors for three years from October 1, 1971. The preaching was mostly of a high order, plain, earnest, and effective, and yielded good fruit. The subject of Christian holiness as the present privilege of every believer was made the preminent theme of the antire meeting. A large member of persons perfected to have received the present and harmon number confessed Christ as their sanctifier. At the closing service on Monday morning, the Rev. J. C. Brown, D. D., who had presided over the meeting for the last six years, was presented with a purse of \$200 from the congregation then assembled. During the present season per-

heatnut, on rising ground, about one mile from the

AMERICAN CUTLERY.

FREE TRADE TESTIMONT FOR PROTECTION—WHAT

PENDENT SAYS. If we want to find what Free Traders here really believe concerning the results achieved by Protec-

tion it seems we must read what they write to their foreign friends. This is strikingly true in regard to the progress of American cutlery. A member of the Shefileld cutlery trade, writing to The Shefileld Independent, gives the following remarkable testimony respecting the excellence and cheapness of American outlery, and the enterprise of its manufacturers. The evidence is all the more trustworthy as it is offered solely in the interest of the Sheffield makers, who are advised to use energetic measures to retain that part of their trade now passing from their control: There will be no legislation this session on the tariff which means no change in actual operation until 1873, at the nearest. The opposition, therefore, which Sheffield manufacturers have to encounter from native and pro sected industry, will not be abated for two if not for three years to come. This is not encouraging for such Shei field trades as the saw trade, for instance, which is now nearly wholly driven from this market. It is no use de nying, either, that during the respite which such trades nere as the spring-knife and table-knife trade will have, their opposition will become more formidable. It is true that the manufacturers of table-knives here seem to have gone as low as they can in and that Sheffield goods can just compete, and that is ail; and, more than that, no one pretends that America table knife concerns are making money. But there they stand, gigantic establishments, each with its little of workmen around it, the representatives of much labor and capital invested under legal sanction, and therefore claiming tender consideration in any future financial ad justment. The American-made one and two-blade pocket knives are beginning to push out similar goods made in Sheffield all over the West and North-West. They run chiefly on such styles, in one blade, as cost from three to ne cost from six to ten shillings. In price they are about the same for the same pattern, but in fitting, finish and style very much superior. The steel used, as a rule, is good, and the blades above complaint. Their patterns are not numerous. Indeed, they adopt precisely the same tactics as those used by the table-knife manufacturers when they first commenced that competition with Sheffield, which has ended, practically, in the transference of that business to this country. | They choose a few good popular styles, they invent an possible, they use machinery for every process possible, they put in good blades, neatly ground, splendidly marked, and turn out every knife the precise duplicate of every other. Hence the uniformity, reliability, and general style which is found in no Shef field goods except those of standard makers. I regard i as absolutely certain that the Sheffield spring-knife trade has, so far as this market is concerned, to pass through precisely the same stages as those through which the table-kuife trade passed. Gradually, the methods used here will push out all medium and common imported goods; then will come a time of utter stagnation and be wilderment among the masters and men usually working for the United States trade; then none but goods with a name will remain salable here; and finally it is to be hoped, as in the sister business, enterpris-ing manufacturers will arise in Sheffield who, adopting achinery, will speedily regain the lost ground and bring back employment. There is no excuse, however, after past experience, for such a crists arising. The ma chinery and processes used here are inexpensive, though effective-so effective, indeed, that one of the oldest and most energetic and successful of the Sheffield manufac turers, after investigating them on the spot last year could lay no more consolation to his heart than the old system 'would last his time out.' If the 'trade' would end out, at their expense, two intelligent, practical men, and let them spend a month here and probe the subject

and perplexity. Why not do it?" It is certainly complimentary to American skill to find old and world-famed Sheffield instructed to send workmen over to learn how we make knives. But it is not agreeable to think that the information acquired is to be used, with the aid of cheap labor and capital, "to regain the lost ground" plainer words, to ruin American manufactures. It is to prevent precisely such disastrous results as this, among other objects, that Protection is and will be maintained.

save their fellow-workmen from a world of coming want

THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE ACCIDENT.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE ACCIDENT.

EXPLICIT ORDERS DISOBETED.

From The Thundle Hereld, Aug. 23.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad has in the past few years been comparatively free from accidents, few roads in the country doing the same amount of business on a single track having so good a record; and now comes the terribbe news that through the gross disobedience of orders by an employé, who has heretofore been one of the best in the service of the Company, and has borne a reputation which has fairly been enviable, an accident has occurred. The orders were explicit, but for some unknown reason the conductor saw fit disobey them, and he now lies unable to account for what those who live after him consider a crime. Through the kindness of Mr. W. A. Baldwin, General Superintendent of the road, we had access to the official reports of the disaster, and are able to give the facts in a trustworthy and complete form.

The collision occurred about two miles west of Westport, some time between 7 and 8 o'clock Saturday morning. The trains concerned were the mail coming west, which arrives here at 3:30 p. m., and a section of the Empire Preight bound east. As soon as the news of the accident arrived here, Assistant Superintendent Ely was immediately dispatched on a special train to the scene, and upon his arrival there he telegraphed the following facts to Superintendent Baldwin: An order was given to the First Section of the Freight at Drittwood, instructing them to run to Westport, about 25 miles, regardless of the mail, but to remain there until the had passed. At Emporium, orders had been given them to run to Renova, but finding that they could not make the mail there, the orders were revoked. The orders given to Hyman, conductor, and McCormick, engineer of the mail train, were to remain at Westport until the freight had arrived; and had these orders been obeyed there would have been on collision. There can be no mistake about this, as the copies given the Hyman and McCormick, pennage and faithfulness of these me

jured and dead. A report from the Associate was ridiculously incorrect, and was the probabil

GENERAL NOTES.

Some wiseacre has set adrift a paragraph which begins with the profound remark that "the food of hens may or may not affect the color of the profe of the eggs." And, further, it is said that a light merely denotes a freak egg, and a dark-blored rela merely denotes a freak egg, and a dark-blored ene stale egg. All of which may be true, but egg laid a sea turn out almost coloriesa yolks. Perhaps this owing to the influence of sea air, but more likely to the food of the fowls. A lot of Italian fowls lately arrived here, laid eggs all the way from Genoa, each laying being with less color than the previous one. Smokers will be pleased to learn that large

Smokers will be pleased to learn that large deposits of mecrechaum clay have been discovered in Patagonia. Heretofore the supply of this material fee pipes has been limited, the clay being found in Turkey, Orecce, Asia Minor, and on the shores of the Meditaranean in small quantities. A screas many people face that their pipes are real "hydrous silicate of unguesta, (that being the scientific name of genuine mecrechaum, whereas the aforceald pipes are made of common day colored, or of bread, and are foul with the fortiest smoking. As meerschaums are the healthlest pipes has ble, the Patagonian discovery is to be rejoiced at.

The vicious effect of Mark Twain's Jumple.

The vicious effect of Mark Twain's Jumping Frog legend is illustrated by an incident in Vicious. Two congenial newspaper men sought recreation in quiet day's fishing. But two fish were caught-on quiet day's fishing. But two fish were caught on apiece—and a discussion arose as to their weight a heavy bet was made, and the possessor of the large she complacently awaited the result of the weighing. To list consternation the feeble little fish weighed down the steelyards, and he lost his bet. The thing troubled the loser, and after supper, he unconsciously wandered down by his friend's house, and, while passing, that person suddenly made his appearance in the backyard, and holding the fish up by the tail, shook several pounds of gravel-stone out. gravel-stones out.

Twenty years ago a heavy galo broke upon the town of Arlington (then West Cambridge) Man, leaving in its track one or more prostrate church spires. Since that time the destructive tornaloes have given the place a wide berth. But last Sunday evening the wind came sweeping down again on the town and toppied over the only two spires in its peth. The Trinitains Congregationalist steeple hardly stood a minute, the upper part of it turning completely bottom up and sitching top-foremost lute the ground. The timbers above the belify were not broken, and the bell itself was bottom side up, 20 feet from the ground. The spire of the Unitarian Church, 180 feet high, broke off at the hidge pole of the house and went to "etrnal smash," Gestroying both clock and bell. It is well for the reputation of New-England that the religion of her people is not made of such flimsy striff as the houses built in its behalf.

A recent circular issued by Postmaster Burt

A recent circular issued by Postmaster Burs of Boston shows that there are mailed daily in his office, an average of 100 letters without stamps upon them, stamped with resenue stamps, or insufficiently prepaid. More than half of these letters are from banks, insurance offices, and business men. Whenever the business card of the writer, or a " return request" is printed on the enof the writer, or a "return request" is printed on the en-velope of one of these letters, it is at once returned to the writer; otherwise it goes to the dead letter effice. The daily number of complaints of lost letters in the Boston Post-Office is about four, and an average of three of these lost letters have gone astray by misdirection, badly written superscriptions, neglect to mail@bem.or some other fault or neglect of the writer. There are se cases of neglect among business men producing miscar-riage of letters to one case of dishenesty or negligence is the Post-Office. The average daily number of letters handled in the Boston office is 120,000.

Just so. The Shelbyville (Ky.) Commercial asks the question, "Why are we now so much pushed to money?" and answers: "First, we have sent from the county within 12 months \$00,000 for seeds; second, we county within 12 months \$00,000 for seeds; second, we have paid out for wagons, plows, reapers, rakes, &c., &c., \$00,000 more; third, we pay from \$5,000 to \$10,000 yearly for wooden wares, when we have \$50,000 of cedar timber going to decay in this county to-day; fourth, we pay for castings that we could manufacture at home \$20,000; fifth, we pay for woolen goods, that should be produced at home, overy year from \$20,000 to \$25,000, and for cotton goods perhaps \$40,000; sixth, boots and shoes, &c., as untold sum. All those things could be manufactured here for what it costs us one year to purchase them abroad. Comment, it does seem, is unnecessary. If we are determined that we will continue this suicidal policy, let us do so without a murmur. We know our own interest, and if we do not pursue it, let us be too manly to complain at our own folly, and thereby expesse our culpable want of thrift, and our indelence and folly. And now, perhaps, the good (f) people of Shelbyville will "Ku-Kiux" the first Northern capitalist who attempts to settle among them, socially ostracize his family, and fairly drive "the them, socially ostracize his family, and fairly drive d-d Yankee carpet-bagger" out of the State.

THE COURTS.

THE CORNELL COURT-HOUSE CLAIM. MANDAMUS ISSUED TO COMPEL PAYMENT-FOR A STAY - ANOTHER DELAY

SOUGHT. The cases of The People ex rel. J. B. Cornell agt. The Controller and the Commissioners of the New Court-House came up yesterday, before Julge Sutherland, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, the Judge having signed the mandamus prepared by the cou for the relator, requiring the Commissioners to lace their requisition upon the Controller for the amount of Cornell's bill, and requiring the Controller to proceed im-mediately to raise the funds necessary for the payment of the same, partuant to the act of appropriation of 1871. Upon the filing of the mandamus, both the counsel for the Controller and the counsel for the Commission moved for a stay of proceedings pending an appeal the General Term. The motion was strenu by Mr. Robinson, for the relator, who said the Corporation Counsel had, or the former motions, most felicitously expressed the Controller's position "had no personal interest in the matter, and only desired to be authorized and able to pay all just claim against the city." The Controller, he continued, has now an excellent opportunity to do so; this claim has been declared to be just by this Court, and the Controller is

an excellent opportunity to do so; this claim has been declared to be just by this Court, and the Controller's not only authorized but ordered to pay it, and the way to raise the funds is indicated to him. Why, then, does he seek this stay and to postpone this payment?

Mr. Monell, for the Commissioners, said the delay asked was very short, and the relator would suffer noting thereby.

Mr. Robinson thought the delay might prove dangerous. I judge the future by the past, said be, and the past has shown that large amounts have been paid so thinds appropriated to other uses than that to which they have been turned. This fact has been admitted by the Corporation Counsel. Might not the last part of the appropriation of 1871 be paid away in the same manner, so that when the relator obtains a final decision in his favor, there may be no money with which to pay this tigst claim? Even by the most proper conduct, the fund may be exhausted.

The counsel for the Controller thought that a little delay would not hart the plaintiff. As he had received \$1,400,000 for iron work already, he could afford to wait awhile for this trifling bill.

The Judge said that equity encouraged industries efforts to obtain it, and as the plaintiff's counsel had been so persistent in his efforts, the motion should not be decided without due consideration. He would decide it before many moons had risen and set, but he did not mean to insluuate that the moon should in any way influence his decision. [Anusement in court.]

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT SEA.

John Barter, charged with attempting to murder Henry Conroy, on board of the British ship Strathblane, from Culcutta to New-York, was held, yes terday, by Commissioner Shields, to await a massists from the President for his examination. Mr. Archibaid, the British Consul at this port, says that while the Strathblane was off the Cape of Good Hope, Barter had a quarrel with Conroy which seemed to have been amicably settled; but that on the following day Barter at capty settled; but that on the tollowing day sarrer tacked Coorey, while he was saleep in his bunk, and endeavored to stab him in the heart. Conrey had his hand over his heart at the time, and escaped with a severe but not dangerous wound.

CIVIL NOTES.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, the case of the United States agt. 80,000 worth of day, the case of the United States 19t. 8,000 worse human hair, Judge Blatchford refused to grant a say of proceedings. In the motety case of Esmond agt of Whitley, Judge Blatchford granted an order requires the plaintiff to show cause why the default should get be pused and get acids.

the plaintiff to show cause why the derant successive epened and set aside

In the case of George Mallory and others. agt. George W. White. recently tried in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Blatchford gave a decision, rester-day, sustaining the plaintiff's patent for making had brims, and grauting the usual injunction and account at profits with costs.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, in the case of James Fisk, jr., against the Union the clife Railroad Company and others, demurrers were flied in behalf of the defendants, the Credit Schiller of America and Oakes Amea. The grounds of the demurrers are, that the bill of complaint improperly joins servers are, that the bill of complaint improperly joins servers are action. In the case of Charles Pollard of The Same, demurrers were filed upon the same ground. David Scott applied to Judge Sutherland, in the Supreme Court Chembern restands, for a grit of

David Scott applied to Judge Sutherland, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a writ of habeas corpus to compel the Commissioners of Emigration to produce the body of Mary A. Hoffermen, a girl of about 17, who had been placed under his carefus personal part of the supplementation of ward's Island. By the girl, Scott visited Castle Garden, accompanied by the girl, Scott visited Castle Garden, accompanied by the girl, and while there the authorities set her sway man read while there the authorities that they should end fused to return her to him, saying that they should end first to the House of the Good Shephers.

CRIMINAL COURTS David Malone, charged with possible is of a state of the bill, washed, persons, by Committee in other in other in other in the H. C. Justice, charged with complety in the Redellif diamond assepting one, has been asserted by it had, said to now in Ludiovett jail availing trial.

At the Tombe Police Court, Fanny Endeed and